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LETTER DATED 3 JANUARY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 7 December 1993.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 7 December 1993 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 781 (1992) and 786 (1992) which express their determination to place all military flights over the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina under a ban, and Security Council resolution 816 (1993) which authorizes Member States to take "all necessary measures ... to ensure compliance with the ban".

Based on the facts, I regret to inform you that the above-mentioned resolution has not been respected, while the international community continues to show a total lack of readiness to implement its own resolutions. In the enclosure to this letter, I would like to bring to your attention a list of all of the occasions where the said resolutions have been blatantly violated. It is important to emphasize that the major violator is the Serbian side, though recently the Croatian side has engaged in violations as well.

I would also like to bring to your attention the fact that ever more frequently the aggressor has been using those means of warfare forbidden by international conventions, namely chemical weapons and cassette bombs.

During this aggression, Serbian forces have employed new and deadly tactics while shelling besieged cities. Their targets are meeting points of the civilian population such as schools, hospitals, water distribution centres, busy traffic intersections, etc. In this way, in Sarajevo alone, in the period from 9 November 1993 to 5 December 1993, 73 civilians were killed and 351 wounded. These massacres take place at selectively chosen targets and occur without any predictability so as to cause the greatest number of casualties while avoiding the resolute action of the international community.

I would like to remind you once again that Sarajevo has been designated a "safe area", yet it continues to suffer under a twentieth month of siege and faces a serious humanitarian crisis.

We urge the Security Council to take those measures voted upon in resolution 836 (1993) and to lift the siege of Sarajevo and prevent further civilian massacres.

We also urge the Security Council to take active and viable measures in order to fully implement its "no-fly zone" resolutions.

(Signed) Haris SILAJDZIC

Enclosure

A. Log of Serbian aviation activity between 2 November and and 4 December 1993

(1) 2 November 1993 - An MI-9 helicopter flew between Brod and Grbavica (in the Brcko region) at 1315 Central European Time (CET) and unloaded arms and ammunition;

(2) 9 November 1993 - At 1130 CET two N-88 fixed-wing aircraft flew reconnaissance missions over the area of Doboj and Jelah. NATO aircraft forced them to land afterwards at Banja Luka airport;

(3) 11 November 1993 - A Gazella helicopter fired Maljutka anti-artillery rockets at civilian objects in the area of Crna Rijeka (Nisici);

(4) 20 November 1993 - At 2130 CET a Gama helicopter attacked civilian objects in the area of Sapna-Vitinica (municipality of Kalesija) with Maljutka anti-artillery rockets;

(5) 26 November 1993 - At 1205 CET a G-4 fixed-wing aircraft dropped two cassette bombs on the village of Kikaci. The take-off was from the Ponikve airport in the vicinity of Uzice in Serbia;

(6) 27 November 1993 - At 1300 CET a Gama helicopter fired four anti-artillery rockets in the area of Teocak;

(7) 28 November 1993 - At 1030 and 1500 CET a G-4 fixed-wing aircraft dropped two cassette bombs on the villages of Medjedja and Sapna. The take-off was from the airport in Ponikve, Serbia;

(8) 28 November 1993 - At 1000 CET a MIG-20 fixed-wing aircraft dropped three cassette bombs on the villages of Lipnica, Teocak and Kljajic. The take-off was from either Ponikve or Batajnica airports in Serbia and flew the route Zvornik-Kalesija-Zivinice-Lake Modrac-Lipice;

(9) 2 December 1993 - During daylight hours, there were six flights carried out by MI-8 helicopters which flew the route Bjeljina-Ugljevik-Bjeljina. No attacks were reported but ammunition and soldiers were transported;

(10) 4 December 1993 - At 1406 CET a MIG-29 fixed-wing aircraft dropped one cassette bomb and fired two "HVAR-5" rockets in the area of Zivinice;

(11) 4 December 1993 - At 1630 CET, a MIG-29 fixed-wing aircraft dropped one cassette bomb and employed automatic machine-gun fire against positions of Bosnian Government forces in the area of Krusevo (Olovo);

(12) 4 December 1993 - During daylight hours, 17 flights took place on the route Brcko-Bjeljina involving the transport of ammunition and soldiers;

(13) 4 December 1993 - At 1220 CET a Gama helicopter used Maljutka guided missiles against the area of Olovo.

B. Log of Croatian aviation activity between 14 November and 4 December 1993

(1) 14 November 1993 - At 0750 CET, one helicopter landed in the village of Trnovaca (Gornji Vakuf) and took off from the heliport in Prozor towards the mountain of Radusa;

(2) 15 November 1993 - At 1600 CET, two helicopters carried out a descent against the area of Kula-Sarajevska Vrata on the mountain of Vranica;

(3) 19 November 1993 - Two MI-9 helicopters unloaded soldiers and ammunition and loaded wounded soldiers in the area of Jaskovica in the Fojnica river valley;

(4) 23 November 1993 - Several times throughout the day helicopters flew reconnaissance missions in the area of Gornji Vakuf;

(5) 1 December 1993 - MI-8 helicopters dropped four parachutes with ammunition in the area of Visoko Kiseljak;

(6) 4 December 1993 - At approximately 2300 CET a helicopter flew in the airspace over the area of Plandiste - Mlicine Glave (in the region of Gornji Vakuf);

(7) 4 December 1993 - At 0200 CET, a helicopter flew the route of Pidris-Vranica-Lasvanska Dolina;

C. Serbian forces shelled the area of Vis (south of Vogosca) on 4 November and the area of Gorazde on 7 November using biological and chemical warheads. The aggressor continues to employ highly flammable munitions from the artillery and anti-aircraft weapons. The villages of Crna Rijeka, Zubeta and Ravna in the vicinity of Olovo were totally burnt down as of 11 November 1993.

D. Use of surface-to-surface missiles and cassettes bombs

In their offensive against north-eastern Bosnia, Serbian forces have increased their usage of surface-to-surface missiles. They have been especially active in the following areas:

(1) 20 November 1993 - Aggressor forces fired two Lipa-Volhov rockets from positions at Korjenita (a few kilometres north of Lopare) against the village of Jajici;

(2) 21 November 1993 - At 1030 CET from positions at Korjenita, aggressor forces fired two Volhov rockets at civilian settlements in Kalesija (in the area of Jejici village); at 1200 CET two rockets were fired at Teocak from positions at Korjenita; at 1300 CET one rocket was fired at Jajici village from a position at Korjenita; at 1400 CET one rocket was fired at Jukanovici village;

(3) 24 November 1993 - At 0530 CET, from positions at Korjenita, one Volhov rocket was fired at Teocak and another at the power plant in Tuzla;

(4) 25 November 1993 - At 1910 CET a rocket was fired at Teocak from a position at Korjenita;

(5) 26 November 1993 - At 1305 CET from the mountain of Ozren, one cassette bomb was fired at the town of Kladanj; Serbian fixed-wing aircraft dropped two cassette bombs in the area of the village of Kalesija;

(6) 27 November 1993 - At 1300 CET, a Gazella helicopter fired four Maljutka missiles at the civilian settlement of Stari Teocak;

(7) 28 November 1993 - At 1000 CET, aggressor forces fired one rocket from position at Korjenita against the village of Tojsici from positions at Sekovici; at 1500 CET, one rocket with a cassette head was fired at the town of Kladanj; at 1030 CET fixed-wing aircraft belonging to the aggressor dropped cassette bombs in the area of Medjeda; this attack was repeated at 1500 CET against the area of Vukovlje, and at 1000 CET against the city of Tuzla;

(8) 29 November 1993 - at 0910 CET two cassette bombs were fired at Teocak from positions at Korjenita; at 1000 CET, two Gazella helicopters flying the route of Tursunogov-Brda-Laze fired two Maljutkas at Teocak;

(9) 30 November 1993 - Aggressor aircraft fired cassette bombs at Tuzla, Kalesija and Teocak;

(10) 1 December 1993 - At 2100 CET, several Volhov rockets were fired at the industrial zone of Tuzla;

(11) 2 December 1993 - A surface-to-surface missile was fired at Teocak from positions at Korjenita;

(12) 3 December 1993 - Two Volhov rockets and two modified rockets with cassette heads were fired at the villages of Miljanovci, Jojici, Sapna and Vitnica; at 1207 CET and at 1215 CET, two rockets with cassette heads were fired at the village of Misici from positions at Korjenite; at 1505 CET, two fixed-wing aircraft flew the route of Kalesija-Banj Brdo towards Bjeljina and fired two cassette bombs.